EATEN BY SHARKS

That Seems to Have Been the

Fate of the Fishermen

LOST OFF CHARLESTON BAR

A Horribly Mutliated Arm of a

Negro Man Taken From

the Stomach of a

Monster.

The News and Courier says the left

arm of negro man, horribly mutilated

and mangled, was cut Wednesday from

the stomach of a ten-foot shark,

which was captured after a desperate

struggle by the crew of the light ship.

The arm was undoubtedly that of one

of the fifteen fishermen lost in the

squall of the Eastern Patches recently.

When brought to the city by the fish-

ing smack Victoria and delivered to

Coroner Vaughn the lacerated limb was

examined closely by the fishermen who

escaped the storm, but there was no mark or sign by which it could be iden-

tified. The negro was probably dead

when his body was seized by the sharks.

With this latest discovery at the

ight ship the evidence is almost con-

clusive that the crews aboard the three

fishing boats were drowned. The

searching parties which went to sea

Saturday and Sunday came back with

stories of the numerous sharks seen

skirting the waters and apparently

hunting for prey. These rapacious

monsters seemed to have detected an

odor of death and many of them fol-

lowed the boats doggedly. They

spiashed through the waves, darted back

and forth, and followed water trails

which might have been leading to where

escape the fury of the storm pulled to-

ward the light ship and remained there

Friday night. The sharks had followed

at a distance. They returned toward the

Patches, but early Saturday morning-

they were seen again, wandering aim-

lesly through the water and eagerly

searching for hidden, ghoulish food.

The men aboard the light ship cast out

a line, but without making a capture,

and the sharks disappeared. They ap-

peared again at intervals, and then

rushed away. Tuesday, however, sev-

eral of the ten-foot monsters swam near

the light ship and in the afternoon sev-

eral of the men on board let down a

rope line on which had been attached a

strong hook. The bait was supplied.

One shark dived playfully about the

hook, jerked at the bait and then dis-

appeared. He came back again and

seemed bolder. All at once he opened

his big jaws, took in the hook, and

started away with the prize. When

the rope was hauled in taut the monster

squirmed and fought. The men hold-

ing the line were experts at shark fish-

ing, however, and they let the rope

stack off and by the peculiar twisting

known only to the experts gave the

shark a big jerk which caused his big

mouth to open for gallons of salt water

to pour in. After this had been repeat-

ed once or twice the monster became

groggy, although he was still fighting

viciously and slapping at the boat, while his eyes giared with anger. He

saw the desperate situation and tried

hard to escape. But the line was

drawn in more and more, finally, when

weak and whipped, the shark was drag-

ged on deck, and lay there twitching

and dying. Quick work by the crew

The light ship crew had suspected

that the sharks were out prospecting

for the dead fishermen and it was de-

cided to rip the stomach open to see if

the monster captured had feasted on

the unfortunates. Long knives were

forced into the tough meat and

the fiesh was torn apart. After dig-

ging for the stomach the crew pull-

ed out a strange object, which proved

on a closer examination to be the arm

of a man. The carcass was removed

and the arm was preserved. When the

fishing smack Victoria hove in sight

early Wednesday she was signalled from

the light ship and turned her course

near in. Capt Abram Gray, in com-

mand of the smack, was deputized to

bring the arm to the city.

ended his existence.

Two of the boats which managed to

bodies were afloat.

MARCE.

MANNING, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901.

change within four years?

# ON HIS DEMOCRACY

Senator McLaurin Says He Is a Disciple of

HIGH GRADE DEMOCRATS.

He Makes a Lergthy R p'y Requests That He Show Whrein He is Not a Repub ican.

The following correspondence was given out at Bennettsville with the permission of Mr. Clayton:

Florence, S. C., June 3. 1901. Hon John L. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C. Dear Sir: I have taken great interest in the political outlook and as a matter of instruction ask that you differentiate between your views, and the views held by leading Republicans. Most of us see no difference, but perhaps you can show some difference, so please do it, as I am not inclined to condemn you without a hearing.

Yours truly, W. F. Clayton.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 4, 1901. Mr. W. F. Clayton, Florence, S. C. Dear Sir: In your letter of June 3rd you ask me "to differentiate between my views and the views of leading Republicans as most of us see no difference." I am very busy at this time, but will dictate a few thoughts as they occur to me in reply to your question. I do this with the more pleasure because you have been opposed to me politically, but show a desire to seek the truth At the time of the adoption of the United States constitution there were several distinct plans of government proposed. Of these plans the fight was made upon two: the Hamiltonian idea and the Jeffersonian ides. Alexander Hamilton openly maintained that the British constitution was the most perfect instrument of its kind ever in existence. He wanted all laws for the government of the States to be passed by the congress of the United States. He wanted the president of the United States and the senators to hold office during good behavior. He wanted the governors of the States appointed by the president of the United States and he wanted the Federal government to assume the debts of the statutes. He wanted a strong senate and a weak house of representatives and openly proclaimed himself that the people were incapable of self-government. John Jay was sent as minis er to England in order to make a commercial treaty which would have placed our commerce under the control of Great Britain The Hamilton idea was so far carried out that he succeed in preventing the incorporation of a bill of rights in the Federal constitu tion. Under his leadership the congress imposed the excise tax which made the rich escape the burdens of taxation and placed those burdens upon the poor. This brought defeating the purpose of the Jay Treaty with England. Hamilton favored and Jefferson opposed the granting of monopolies, the establishing of a United States bank, and the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Gallatin, George Clinton and Benjamin Franklin. Associated with Hamilton were John Marshall, John Jay, John A ams and in continuous existence ever since the adoption of the constitution while the Federal cessors have passed through a number of changes. The Federal party, at first successful, finally committed suicide by carrying their doctrine of a centralized govern ment so far as to pass the alien and sedition

created a powerful reaction. The Democrats then remained in power almost without interruption until 1860. During this time all the territory acquired by the United States up to 1898 was secured except the territory of Alaska, and every foot of it was encountered by the vigorous denounciation of the Republicans.

During this entire time the Democrats were the progressive men. They held to the principle that the people should rule but that the general government while keeping taxation at the lowest rate consistent with good government should expend the fund thus derived for the good of the whole people. In 1856 they favored subsidizing the Pacific railroad. About the same time they started the subsidy to the Collins line of steamships between the United States and England. Based upon the principle of the Jeffersonian commercial treaty with France, they had concluded treaties with all the principal nations and those treaties are still in force. They had built up our foreign commerce until it excited the wonder and admiration of the entire world. They had under Gen. Jackson stopped imprisonment for debt. They had fought two successful wars with foreign nations. They had established a credit throughout the world second to no nation on earth. They were fighting for principles of the liberty of thought and action and the freedom of been a Democrat in 1892. These men de-American ditizenship. Matters of internal manded a reiteration of the 16 to 1 plank of concern, the leaders of the party differed | the Chicago platform. The proposition was about. Gen. Jackson was the first to made to them that they could have both made a reciprocity treaty. The next candidates, and they could have any planks reciprocity treaty was nade by President Pierce. John Randolph acting against the leaders of his party voted against the embargo act and was finally successful in defeating that legislation. Clay, Calhoun, Cheves and Lowndes actively opposed Prsident Jefferson in the matter of decreasing the army. The first proposition of a protective tariff for the purposes of protection came from James Madison and Calhoun and to try to convince these western delegates Lowndes joined with Madison in its favor. The Federalists opposed protection. Clay and Calhoun favored internal improvement and Madison vetoed them. Our great distinctive foreign policy known as the Monroe doctrine was a Democratic policy. The Democrats defeated the scheme of the Re publicans to turn over Oregon and Washing-

The Democratic party has never yet denied only office which William J. Bryan ever to any man within its lines the privilege of he'd he was elected to by the Populists, i free thought and free speech. It has never | being impossible for the Democrats to secure yet failed to correct mistakes when it has an election in that district He acted with made them. It has lost no opportunity to the Democrats in congress, but distinctly build up the merchant marine and stated that he was not bound by a Democratic open up our trade with foreign ports. It platform.

open up our trade with foreign ports. It platform.

Senator McLaurin quotes the congressional opened up the Japanese ports when all of

the nations of the earth had failed. The party has never been inconsistent, and yet it has never stultified itself by adner- never ran for office unt l elected to the Fifing to previous platforms when the con iitions which demanded them had changed. Until 1856 the Democrats had denied the Halvorson, Populist. power in the federal government to make internal improvements, and yet it was the first to advocate the gr at improvement of the one issue may be maintained they either be-Pacific railroads and the Nicaraguan canal. lieve that this issue lies at the very founda-In the matter of tariff it was a protection | tion of all government, or else they have party under the leader-hip of James Madison; declared for free trade in 1848; for incidental protection in 1868; a tariff for have no need for maintaining a reserve in

rely upon the legislation for successful con-tinuance, so that any change of law must pendent upon the east and be compelled to habitants cannot recall a simila occur-when the Democratic party now de-tendent upon the east and be compelled to habitants cannot recall a simila occur-when the Democratic party now debe at every step regardful of the labor and | pay whatever rates the eastern banks saw fit | rence in June.

capital thus involved. The necessary re- | to charge. Then a part of the same scheme in consequence of the higher rate of wages

prevailing in this country."

In 1888 the platform still recognized that other things besides revenue were to be taken nto account in framing tariff legislation. It said: "Our established industries and enerprises should not be endangered."

For more than half a century Democratic and finally supported a metallic currency. In 1880, 1884 and 1888 the Democratic party declared in favor of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand In 1892 is favored the coinage of both metals under an international agreement. In 1888 the Republican platform read:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize

In 1892 the Republican platform was identical in principle upon this question with the Democratic platform of 1880, 1884

There have been protection Democrats ever since Madison and Calhoun favored the proection doctrine. There have been free ade Republicans from the foundation of

Such men as Samuel J. Randall, John freely and clearly whether or not they were in accord with the platforms of their parties. The Democratic party has always favored freedom of speech and action. The Republi-can party has always sought to so central-shall ever again be incorporated into a ize the government as to carry out the idea | Democratic platform. of Alexander Hamilton. The Democratic party has been a party that has had for its policy the greatest good to the greatest num-ter while the Hepublican party as a party has believed with Hamilton, its founder, in bestowing benefits upon the few and only burdens upon the many. "Until these latter day saints," have lead the party into socialism, while as to expansion and subsidies, the Republicans have taken advantage of the situation and boldly got upon the Democratic platform.

They are now upon the currency question practically where the Democratic party stood up to 1836. They are now advocating the reciprocity of Jackson and Price. They are now advocating the Democratic principles which is announced in the Democratic con Pacific railroad. They want to apply that vention of 1856 in the matter of building the principle to our foreign commerce. When ever the Republicars are forced to abandon their own policy they take up Democratic policies, and the Democrats are asked to oppose those Democratic policies because they

have been adopted by the Republicans. The Democrats of this country must stand together and restore their party to the power which was theirs. They cannot do it by condemning that which is good because the Republicans endorse it nor can they do it by going off after strange and unsound policies in order to secure some votes which might otherwise be Republican. The fight of Hamilton and Jefferson is still on in this country and will be until it is fought to a finish. came very nearly disrupting the new republic. If the Democrats are to years of our national life, with more Militarism, congressional absolutism, lic. Thomas Jefferson forced the bill of discard their fundamental idea of the liberty than 200 resignations from the senate, colonialism and favoritism are a few of the constitution as an area of the constitution as an area of the colonialism. rights into the constituti n as an amend- of the individual and freedom of tought no senator has hitherto been willing to ment. As minister to France he succeeded in | and action by refusing to recognize as members of their party those men who have al ways fought its battles in the past, but who in the present believe that some of its poli cies are not the policies of the true Democracy is a progressive party. It progressed govenment. Associated with Jefferson were as no other party ever has cone and the na Madison, Monroe, Samuel Adams, Albert tion prospered by reason of its wisdom and tion prospered by reason of its wisdom and its administration of public affairs. It can not prosper if it is to oppose the extension Pinckney. The Democratic party has be n | markets, the upbuilding of our commercial and industrial in crests, and the fieed m of the individual. If the Republican party, party of which the Republica's are the suc- | the record of which shows it to have been a party forbidding the free exercise of speech. concentrating the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, burdening the people by excessive taxation, and c nducting public laws. Under this law the president was that party is to be allowed to turn its back authorized upon his own volition to expet upon its record and adopting the progressive from the country any alien whom he might features of the Democracy, become the party suspect as dangerous to the peace and liberty of progress, then the Democratic party havof the country etc., this radical measure ing allowed it opponent to appropriate its principles can no longer live.

I believe that the Democratic party does whatever the Republican party may suggest. I believe that it lives as it has lived in times past for the purpose of adopting that which is right and discarding that which is wrong and conducting the affairs of State so as to make all men equal under the law. (Senator McLaurin dwells at length upon

the money question and its interest does not warrant giving full space in these columns.

He says in part: There is not a line in any Democratic platform fixing the ration of silver and gold rior to 1896. There is not a line in any Republican platform advocating or opposing the ratio of 15 to 1 or any ratio. There were strong men in the Democratic party in favor of the free coinage of silver; there were strong men in the Republican party in favor of the free coinage of silver. The Republican party adopted the first free coinage platform. Although silver was demonstized by Republican legislation in 1873, the only objec ion to that act made prior to 1896 came from the Republicans who had passed the mintage act under which silver was demonitized.

What did these men find when they reached Kansas City? They found western delegations in which not a single man had they wanted which are not socialistic or anthat their party be preserved by maintaining its reputation as a safe and conservative organisation. John W. Daniel of Virginia, as thorough abeliever in the free coinage of silver as any man in his party and one of the grandest characters in the United States senate, worked like a beaver day and night that their policy was suicidal. Governor Smith of Marland told them that the Demoplank and could not carry Maryland with

The old line Democrats declined to be driven from their party by a man who dur-ing ten years of political life had been a Democrat, a Populist, and a socialist. The

directory to show that Charles A. Towne, advocated by Bryan for vice president, ty fourth congress as a Republican, against Melvin R. Baldwin, Democrat, and Kittel

When a party of men are willing to see their party go down in defeat in order that

revenue only in 1880 and in 1884 the con- the east such as would be created for the benefit of the west by the bullion.

duction and taxation can and must be effect- | was to prevent the Democratic policy of the ed without depriving American labor of the repeal of the tax upon State banks, in order ability to compe e successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of any circulation medium whatever for local duty that will be ample to cover any in- purposes. The west would have its silver creased cost of production which may exist as a basis for obtaining the gold and the east would control the gold, t' south would be prevented from even having paper, and would be under the absolute and complete and perfect control of the east and west. When I made a fight in the house for the re-

peat of the 10 per cent. tax. Mr Bryan voted against it, and I invite your attention to his utterance at this time, which fully confirm conventions condemned a national bank and | what I say. Congressman Bailey, of Texes, and finally supported a metallic currency. one of the ablest men in the United States, called my attention to this s nister attitude of Mr. Bryan at the time.

The trouble with the south has always been its clinging to traditions and its lack of practical wisdom, in preventing the other sections from imposing upon them by underhand means. The south is solidly Democratic, for nowhere in the world is there a greater love for freedom of speech, liberty of thought and action and absolute justice, which are the foundation stones of the Democratic party. But they were asleep in 189; and 1900 and totally ignorant of the reasons for this new issue being forced upon them. It was in the Democratic platform and they therefore voted for it. Now it behooves them to consider why it was in that platfrom, and they will learn, that instead of being Democratic it was a counterfeit to be spurged and cast aside. The south should now take advantage of the fact that it controls the Democratic party Rand John G. Calhoun always spoke and see to it, that those principles of justice freely and clearly whether or not they were and equality which lie at the foundation of Democracy are not again departed from and that no scheme for the enrichment of any section, for the benefit of any other section,

Yours respectfully, John Lowndes McLaurin.

TILLMAN TO THE GOVERNOR

He Writes a Caustic Letter Scoring McLaurin.

Senator Tillman writing from Trenton, June 5, says to the governor:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your elegram in which you say, "I understand Senator McLaurin's letter to be a withdrawal of his resignation," and I have read that worthy's communication in which he graciously consents at your request "to hold on to his com-mission as United States senator and continue to serve the State as he has done in the past to the best of his ability." This leaves me one of three alternatives. To appeal to the Democratic executive committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interest of the party requires to be done, to appeal to the senate itself to determine the question as to whether a resignation from that body, to take effect at some future time is binding, or withdraw my own resignation. There are no precedents on this subject because in the hundred and twenty five and through the Democratic party occupy the despicable attitude now assumed by Senator McLaurin, and foreed on me. I am certain of one thing: that the executive of a State has no authority to decline a resignation that has been tendered, and I am equally certain that had your excellency comfined your action within legal bounds that your appointeds would be seated in the senate when that body meets to December, and hold their seals until the legislature should set in January My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouse, by withcrawing my own resig nation after Senator McLautin's un affairs for the benefit of private citizens; if dignified and puerile assion: but the purpose for watch it was tendered has been thwarted by Sanator Me-Laurin's precipitous acceptance of executive auvice. Bob Acres has been outdone for once. As I have already said I had no motive or purpose in renot exist for the mere purpose of opposing | signing except to force McLaurin's, and there is nothing for me to do but acown resignation, if it be lawful to do orats were smarting under the leader-

### Yours respectfully, B. R. Tillman

A Plucky Woman. For the first time in the history of the Iowa State University, a girl atudent, Miss Carolyn Jarvis of Barlington, has the cance, and she was unable to get | the authority of the party caucus? loose. Mr. Fagan, being unable to swim was obliged to cling to the capsized out towing the capsized canoe with Fa struggle reached the land in safety.

A Mysterious Affair. Jemes McAllister, a liquor merchant of Jacksonville, Fla., was killed Wednesday at the home of T. H. West, 737 with the Wests. Mrs. West claims wrench it from her, and that in the discharged, the ball entering McAllister's abdomen producing death. The siderable property.

## A Direful Prediction.

Senstor Tillman has received a letter from Athelston Gaston, of Meadville, Penn, a Democratic congressman, in which he says: "As a Democrat and contest was waged in your State that a Republican corruption fund would be poured into your State that would be appalling in its effects and you might go down pefore it. See what Hanna has done in Nebraska, in Dakota, in Washington, and in other States. Help kill McLaurin but stick to your seat, sir: stick to it.'

Heavy Snow.

A WORD IN REPLY

Mr. Clayton.

EVADED QUESTIONS ASKED.

McLaurin Does Not Attempt to Deny that He Supports Republ can Policies and

Thus Evades. The following answer to the letter of

Senator McLaurin was the leading editorial in The State of last Thursday. It presents the other side of the question and will repay perusal. The State

Senator McLaurin's reply to Mr. llayton's letter is a very clear evesion. He pretends to show that the Republican policies of today, wich McLaurin supports, are in accord with the fundamental principles of Democracy, but instead of proving that propositionwhich would be impossible—the senator reviews none too accurately the history of the parties up to the time of the Civil War, and from that point jumps to the declaration that the south is intolerant and should become liberal-by which he may mean that the south is Democratic and should become Repub-

The contest between Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian ideas is an historical fact for the discovery of which Mr. McLaurin can claim no credit. He can however, receive the greatest measure of praise if he will prove that the Espublicanism of today is in accord with the Jeffersonianism of a century ago and that the Democracy of 1901 is in line with the Federalist doctrines advanced | the unwary. This must be the excuse by Hamilton. This he cannot do. Mr. for any notice given his ineffectual icLaurin knows well enough that the efforts. Republican party now stands for a strong national government, centralization of power, a large standing army and special favors to classes through tariff protection and subsidies to corperations. The Democracy of Bryan opposes all these, just as the Democ-

racy of Jefferson opposed them.

It would be foolish to assert that the Democratic party has been right at all times and in every position it has taken, but it is true and cannot be contradicted that the Democratic party has always stood for the rights of the paople as against class priviliges. And today the only hope for the preservation of true republicanism is offered by the "isms" not monopolized by the Democrats which threaten to ob the ideas of Jefferson and to set up in their stead the theories of Alexander Hamilton. Against these the Democrats are arrayed. He wto is not for us is against us, and though every American citizen has the right to take either side, the secret service of Republicanism in the ranks of Democracy is esteemed despicable and dishonest reachery. And, sad to say, that is the charge brought against John Lowndes McLaurin, a senator from the State of South Carolinal

Mr. McLaurin does not attempt to deny that he supports Republican polices. That is where he evaded Mr. Ciayton's pointed question. Instead of the Populists of the west. The force the time when the southern Demo-

ance. He even went so far an to swalsugar coating and was almost as vigibeen awarded a medal for bravery. A that elusive "light out of the west." If Laurin? Did not the Ocals demands Jarvis and R. M. Fagan were riding. Laurin? Did not the Ocala demands Miss Jarvis' dress caught on the rail of pledge their adherents not to recognize

The statement that "the only office which William J. Bryan ever held he cance. The nearest shore was fully was elected to by the Populists" is a 150 feet away; the girl pluckily struck perversion of facts unworthy a lover of the truth. It is well known that gan clinging to it, and after a hard Mr. Bryan was elected to congress as the Democratic candidate in a strong Republican district by the combined support of Democaats and Populists The "fusion" between Democrats and Populists in certain western States of which Nebraska is one is necessary to keep the Republicans from control and Talleyrand avenue, while in a scuille as a policy of the party it has been apwith Mrs. West. McAllister boarded proved by Democrats of every variety from Grover Cleveland to Ben Tillman. that she took McAllister's pistol from But these false assertions and intimahis dresser, and McAllister, fearing that tions regarding the man who has twice she contemplated suicide, 'ried to been nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate and who as such souffle the pistol fell to the floor, was last time recived the largest popular vote ever given a Democratic candidate show just what kind of Democrat John affair is a mysterious one. McAllister L McLaurin has become. As late as crats could carry Maryland without that was from Charleston, where he had con- 1897, when he was a candidate for the senate, he professed allegiance not only to the Chicago platform of 1896 in full but to the leadership of Bryan as well. Now he sets himself up as a critic of Bryan and the whole Democratic party as at present constituted, but we do not think the Democrats of South Carolina will take political lessons from one who insist upon resigning your seat in the in turn has been anti-Tillmanite, Till manite, Ocalaite, Bryanite and Fortyite United States senate. I believe if a and is now a McKinleyite and Hanna-

> Mr. McLiurin says a good deal about free silver and some of it is true. It is true, for instance, that up to the last campaign both parties hal always professed to support the principle of bimetallism. It is only recently that the Republicans have come out squarely for the single gold standard. Until this submission to the demands of the clares itself favorable to the principle | third best.

of bimetallism, it is merely advocating policy so distinctively American that neither party has opposed it until the last few years. That is what Mr. Mc-To Senator McLaurin's Letter to Laurin proves by his wandering remarks on free silver and that is all anybody can prove. But do we under-stand Mr. McLaurin to repudiate bimetallism? Is this another great

> Mr. McLaurin dwells at length on the era of almost continuous Demoeratic rule from Jefferson to Lincoln. That the Democratic party was largely responsible for the almost miraculous growth and progress of the country during that time is well established But who controlled the party then? The Democrats of the south. Yet Mc-Laurin in the very next breath tells us that "the trouble with the south has always been i's clinging to traditions and its lack of practical wisdom, in preventing the other sections from imposng upon them by underhand means!" In one sentence the south's policy is auded; in another it is condemned. This is McLaurins's argument for his "Commercial Democracy!"

For every time that McLaurin can uote John C. Calhoun in favor of a protective tariff we can quote Calhoun one hundred times against protection. Calhoup, the great exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy, steadfastly fought the very tendencies which the Damothis cause. To pretend that he would favor the policies for which McKinley and Hanna now stand is to grossly misrepresent the great interpreter of the constitution.

This analysis of Senator McLaurin's letter is perhaps already longer than its importance warrants. Still, if one end of South Carolina to the other. it is incumbent upon true Democrats to point out the fallacies and the falsehoods he is disseminating in order that his misstatements may not lead astray

But the desire of his constitutents, as expressed by Mr. Clayton, is not for Senator McLaurin to instruct them in political history. What they want him to do is to explain wherein his present position is different from that of the Republican party of today and of the last century. That was the point of Mr. Clayton's question and that is the point Mr. McLaurin has evaded.

M'LAURIN MAKES A PROPOSITION Which Tillman Says Is Too Puerile

to be Noticed. The following appeared in The State of Thursnay morning last:

Senator McLaurin passed through the city Wednesday afternoon on his way from Bennetteville to Newberry, where he will speak Thursday. On the train with him was Mr. M. A. Teague of the Baltimore American, to whom Senstor McLaurin gave an Interview in which he spoke very bitterly of Senator Tillman, and stated that if l'illman would tender to the governor an unconditional resignation of his office, he, McLaurin, would consider this a direct challenge to himself and would resign his seat and enter the contest for Seaster Tillman's position. WHAT TILLMAN SAYS.

The Rock Hill correspondent of The State writes as follows to his paper un der date of June 6: Senstor Tillman was not to be seen today until the Winthrop boasd adjourned for dinner asswering, he discarts, as we have at 2 o'clock. He did not seem inclined case the authority and power vested in said, upon the differences which have to notice the interview with Senator me by the people. to notice the interview with Senator so long distinguished the two great McLaurin, appearing in The State of parties and then proceeds to assail the this morning. He considers the stand wisdom of the Democratic alliance with | which McLaurin takes to be so puerile as to be beneath notice and feels that of Mr. McLaurin's attack at this point | it would not be dignified in him to reis nullified by the recollection that at | ply to it as all. After talking on other subjects and evidently meditating upon this, he again stated that after thinking it over he did not feel that he had and afterwards proved guilty of any answer at all to make to it. The treachery, Mr. McLaurin was interview, he says, comes in too roundmost eager for that same western alli- about a way to take as a challenge and he considers that the action taken at low the Ocala platform without any Gaffney covered the whole situation There ne met his opponent's quibbles governor and gave what he considered an unqualified resignation. At Gafflant as "Brave Ben" himself in seeking | as to the form of the paper sent to the number of students were canceing on the Ocala demands were not Populism, an unqualified resignation. At Gaffthe river near Crallville, when a strong what were they? If Bryan was not a wind capsized the cance in which Miss Democrat in 1892, what was Mo-board" with him believing that he "could make land and that McL surin could not." "It seems," said he, "that The above is an extrac McSweeney has thrown him a rope and hauled him in, though the matter seems to have been arranged by mutual friends, and while I do not mean to charge Gov. McSweeney with sinister motives, he has been unduly influneced and has transcended his authority." When asked if he thought | Senator Tillman: there was a possibility of the junior senator taking the initiative in this matter and sending in his resignation first, Senator Tillman hooted at the idea, saying that after having turned tail and run before, that would be boy's play in McLaurin.

## A Fierce Battle.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, says: "Dixon's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, 40 miles from Johannesburg, May 29 just received. On our side, 1,450 men with seven guns were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein when the enemy under cover of a veldt fire, rushed the rear guard, con- have attended if he still claimed to be house to the jail an accomplice threw sisting of two guns of the 28th battery and 380 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off, the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was occupied. Our caualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

Prizes for Counties. Director General Averill of the exposition company returned Saturday morning from Columbia, where Friday money interests, the Republicans had he attended a meeting of the exposi-Snow fell heavily Taursday through- avowed themselves bimetallists. The tion commission. The meeting was a out the central and northern portions sincerity of their profession being most successful one. The commission of North Dakota. A similar state of doubted by the real friends of that decided to give three prizes for the rffairs is reparted in towns on the coonomis principle the Democratic three counties making the best exhibits, Jamestown Northern railroad. The party came to be looked upon as the \$1,000 to the county having the best polygamy in Sula the Sultan is safe. It most on the stone floor fracturing his rely upon the legislation for successful contracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickly melted. The oldest intracts. For all of its money it would be de. Snow quickl

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY

To the Letter Wrote Him by Senator Tillman.

Following is a copy of the letters sent to Senator Tiliman by Governor McSweeney: Sir: Your letter of June 1st has been

received. I have carefully noted its contents and the most charitable view which I can take of it is that it was written in the heat of passion and without due consideration. I note that you say that I have "tran-

covernor "can not compel a member of he United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender t," and that you "decline for the present to withdraw" your resignation. Had you read carefully my letter addressed to you and to Senator McLaurin, you must have seen that I did not express any desire to "compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the func-tions of that office," if he choose to sur-

render it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentle men to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequeces to the people of racy is fighting today. The best ef-forts of his useful life were devoted to I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request. I consider the course which I took in

this matter to be for the best interests of the people of South Carolina, and I am responsible to them alone for my action. And, furthermore, I still believe that my course has met the approval McLaurin is to preach his heresies from of a majority of the citizens of the State, nor do I consider them thinking citizens," but men who know and recognize as fully as any people on earth the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty.

You insinuated that I have been "importuned" to "await the convenience" of any present or would-be aspirants who "are not just yet ready for various reasons to enter the contest brought on so unexpectedly" and that for this reason my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolina, and deserves notice in this connection. However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my reply and will give account for the course I have taken to the people who honored me and not to any one individual.

In this matter I have done what thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my State, and shall continue to do so regardless of what any one man may say or think of course. I did not think that a political campaign this summer could do any good. However, had the resignations been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With due respect for your opinion, I think I have as nigh "conception of the | office of senator and its powers" as you or any other cluses of this State, and you must have known that the brief interview to which you refer meant that I would simply meet the responsibility and perform my duty under the conditions.

If you sall wish to resign your commission and will send to this office anunconditional resignation, I will exerme by the people. Respectfully, M. B. McSweeney.

MCLAURIN AND THE CAUCUS.

Was Not in Line With Party on

Political Questions. "Chairman Jones made a statement to the caucus to the effect that he had approached Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and inquired whether it was his wish to participate in future in the Democratic caucuses of the senate and was not in line with the party on poli-

The above is an extract from the minutes of the Democratic caucus, or the organization of the Democrats of the United States Senate. Senator Tillman has given the extract for publication in connection with a letter from Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee, secretary of the caucus, who writes to

Dear Sir: Some time ago I read an interview or statement of McLiurin in ing. Two tragedies have put Jones some newspaper in which he made a and Rutledge beyond the reach of law. qualified denial of the charge that he Jones died from bullet wounds received had refused to take part in the Democratic caucus. I was elected secre- the officers who were transferring the tary, and I enclose you an extract from the minutes. Senator Jones had called to see him just before the holding of a mitted suicide Friday by jumping from caucus during the extra sessions of the the gallery in the jail to the stone court senate to know if he wished to take wholly to matters of organization, etc., and did not involve any of the questions on which McLaurin claimed not night. While the carriage containing smoke cleared sufficiently and found to be in accord with his party. So that Rice, Jones and Rutledge and two conthere was no reason why he should not stables was proceeding from the court a Democrat.—The State.

Jumped to His Death. Dr. Thomas Bond, a well known sur eon and analysist, committed suicide Friday by throwing himself from the third-story window of his residence in London. He has been suffering from melancholis for some time. Dr. Rond, besides being the late Mr. Gladstone's surgeon, was noted in connection with inevstigations and discoveries in the cases of several sensational crimes, notably the Lefroy, Lamson and Camp

No Objection if It Pays.

Gen. Bates says that we continue to charge of one of the jail guards to dinpay money to the Sultan of Jolo to ner about 3 o'clock. Suddenly he keep him in good humor just as the made a dash and springing up the stair-Spaniards did, but that we get much way mounted to the gallery running better returns for our expenditures. As around inside of the jail, 30 feet from long as we continue to get good returns the floor. Climbing over the railing from our permission of slavery and Rutledge jumped. He fell headfore-

A FEDERAL SOLDIER

Whose Resentment Died With the Last Shot He Fired.

To the editor of The Sunday News: Major W. L. Glaze, one of the delegates of the Southern Camp of Woodmen of the World, returned recently from a most interesting trip to Columbus, Ohio. The journey began its interest as he reached Richmond, passing over historic battlefields, then, going by the Chesapeake and Ohio, he ran up the valley to Kenova, W. Va., thence through Sciota Valley to Columbus. scended" my authority and that the

There was a pause as he stood at Trevillian Station. Here, in the great cavalry fight of June 11 and 12, 1864, the ather of Major Glaze gave his life for the Confederacy. The son realised for the first time the sacredness of this glorious battlefield. The popularity of the Order of Woodmen brought together representatives from every part of the country and the beautiful and timely proposition came from them that the Confederate graves at Camp Chase should be decor-

The suggestion was made known to Col. Knaus, an ex-officer of the Union army, (who has undertaken to keep up this Confederate cemetery.) He joined heartily in the project; not only so, but ed the Southerners to the graves at Camp Chase. This act was a strong bond of union and lefts its due weight. A large attendance from the country around witnessed the proceedings.

H. F. Simrall, a young Mississippian, presided at the services. First a prayer was offered by the Rev. J. E. Watts, of Mississippi, then an address by D. E. Bradshaw, of Arkansas. Mr. Will T. Collier, of Vicksburg, followed; then was sung above the sleeping dead of the South "Nearer, My God, to Thee," led by the Woodmen. Mr. Morris Shepard, of Texas, and Ben Craveess, of Arkansas, made addresses, after which "Asleep in Jesus" was sung by the audience. This was followed by addresses from H. Pinckney Wells, of Louisiana, and Col. Knaus of Columbus, Ohio. Messrs E. B. Lewis spoke for North Carolina, J. E. Fitzgerald for Missouri and Major W. L. Glaze for South Carolina.

The occasion heightened to enthusiasm when Col Edmundson, of Georgia, an Ex-Confederate, and Col. Knaus, an Ex-Federal, took the platform and clasped hands. Amid greatest applause the climax of brotherhood was reached. Flowers were piled on the great memorial rock which marks the sacred spot. 2,260 Confederate soldiers of the war of 1861-1865 buried in this enclosure" is inscribed thereon, and above is the patriotic, manly inscription, "These

are Americans. Col. Knaus presented a silken national flag amid great applause, and the delightful execrcises ended with "Praise od, From Whom All Blessings Flow." The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Grand Army, dismissed the audience with a

truly eloquent prayer. Camp Chase is five miles from Columbus and is properly a city suburb. Two thousand, two hundred and sixty Confederates who died in prison were buried here, of these eighty five were from South Carolina. When Ex President Hayes was Governor of Ohio he was pained to see this burial spot negleoted. He personally gave for several months \$20 at his own expense to putit in better shape. Governor Forsker continued the good cause until an appropriation of \$6,000 was secured to surround it with a wall and keep it in fine condi-

A beautiful incident is that ten years sgo Col. Knaus personally assumed the care of this ground. With a committee of nineteen ladies and gentlemen there is an annual decoration on the 20th of June of these Confederate graves. These exercises are exciting public favor and crowds attend every decoration. Col. Knaus is now planting trees, some of which are from the South, in the enclosure, and is beautifying the spot with flowers and shrubbery. He has a great heart, as he had a stout arm during the war. He fought as a soldier and as an American he recognizes liberty of thought, especially when it is expressed visit to Camp Chase, and especially in tical questions and did not desire to meeting the braye old Federal Col. J. A. H. Knaus.

Orangeburg, May 29.

three revolvers through the cab window.

The desperadoes evidently were expect-

ing outside help for they acted prompt-

ly. Securing possession of the three revolvers the three men opened fire

upon the constables. County Con-

stable Boyd was shot and killed. The

officers returned the fire and Jones was

wounded in the groin and arm. He

died at the hospital. A street car con-

ductor, whose car the burglars attempt-

ed to board, struck Rutledge over the

head with a piece of iron, knocking

him senseless. Rice surrendered, Fri-

day Rice and Rutledge were sent-

enced to 21 years imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. Rutledge was

being taken with another prisoner in

They Come High. The Newport Moraing News says the Desperate Robbers. freight on the \$20,000 cargo of coal A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, which will be shipped from Norfolk by says of the three men, Fred Lee Rice, the government to Manila will be \$60,-Thomas Jones and Frank Rutledge. 000, or three times the value of the extradited from Chicago to stand trial fuel that the British steamship Ataka f r the robbery of a bank in Aurora, Ont., Rice is the only living survivor will take to the fleet in the Philippines. That is a slight indication of to serve out the 21 years imprisonment the beauty of holding those islands and to which he was sentenced Friday mornof running the subjugating business at that distance. There is neither glory nor profit in it for the country, but the syndicates must have it. in a desperate attempt to escape from Eight Miners Killed. By the Explosion of a quantity of prisoners from the court house to the powder and the suffocating fumes that jail last Tuesday and Rutledge comfollowed eight men were killed in the seventh level of the Ludington shaft of below. The first tragedy which startled the Chapin mine. Suddenly there part. This caucus, you know, related the citizens of the city was the daring was a rumble and smoke began pouring attempt made by the three prisoners to from the mouth of the shaft. Rescuescape from the constables on Tuesday ers huried in to the mines as soon as the

> eight miners dead. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. Ray and Roy. Ray and Roy Burgess are two remarkable twin brothers lately living in Auburn, N. Y. They are seventeen years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weigh 144 pounds each and are so much slike that Roy has immigrated to Keene, N. H. to acquire identity. Even the Bertillon measurements failed to dis-

tinguish them, except by a few scars. Fishermen Lost.

Five fishing boats which went on a fishing cruise in Iceland waters have been missing for two months and are now believed to have foundered in a gale April 6. Their entire crews, numbering 117 men, are supposed to have perished, There is general mourning n the neighboring villages.

For Governor.

It was officially announced Thursday that Mr. M. R. Cooper would next year be a candidate for governor on the platform of a rigid enforcement of the dispensary law. Mr. Cooper was a member of the State board of control before being elected secretary of state.